

arce & Co.
Bennett & Wat
King Street)
Gen. Hunter, from
Union, from Lon
GOODS,
d coarse hats, Irish
ng, India dimities,
lor'd silk velvet,
bbons, sewing filk,
and love handker-
pins, ink powder
by the Six Sisters,
were,
od some Prints.
the United States,
rpool,
ry, stuffs, cloths,
prons and shirtings,
y cord and velvet,
Holland, cotton
shawls, mullinet,
ustian, striped and
loves, and a gene.
Cutlery,
w for cash, or the
drot
GOODS.
DLE & Co.
brig Union, cap.
London, a gene.
s suitable for the
they offer for sale
the piece or pack.
d
GOODS.
MSAY,
brig Union, cap.
London, an assort-
for the season, and
receiving by the
rpool, an additi-
d
to wit.
n order of the
distric and coun-
ent of parties by
States; v. s.
in chancery, will
for ready money
next, the follow-
conveyed in trust to
John Fitzgerald,
d, viz:—
commonly call-
lying upon the
and east side of
ed by an alley of
south from Uni-
On this piece of
e Brick Ware-
in front, 42 feet
h each—Also, a
up per story 73
wide upon the
of. Adjoining
s house, is a piece
whole length of
terminating on a
in the front of the
of the wharf is a
ver 100 feet by
ining to the pier
the one side and
ner side.

Alexandria AND COMMERCIAL



Advertiser INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. II.]

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1862.

[No. 453]

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.

Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhd's.
Sugar in hhd's and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely
assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kerlimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Osnaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambric and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and fowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

May 24 Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in
hogheads,

Holland Gin in pipes and bls.
New-England Rum in bls.
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Molasses in hhd's.
Sugar in bls.
Soap
Candles and } in boxes,
Chocolate
Pepper in bags,
Castor Oil in bottles,
Fig Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of
DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,
Sprigg'd, lappet, jaconet and book mus-
lins and muslin shawls,
White and coloured Marfeilles and mus-
linetts,
Linen and cotton checks,
Bandannoes, flags and chequered silk
handkerchiefs,
Large and small fans,
Irish and German linens,
Mens and Womens' saddles,
A quantity of mens' and womens' shoes.

THOMAS MOORE,

May 24 Auctioneer.

An excellent School Book.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By John V. Thomas,

A new Introduction to Reading,

OR,

A Collection of Easy Lessons,
arranged on an approved plan, and calcu-
lated to facilitate the improvement of
youth. The sixth edition.
Price 50 cents.

May 24.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale by R. and J. GRAY, King
street,

A new Introduction to Reading,

OR,

A Collection of Easy Lessons,
arranged on an approved plan, and de-
signed as an introduction to the Speaker,
English Reader, Columbian Orator, &c.
Price 50 cents strongly bound in leather.
The paper, print, and binding of this
work are far superior to the generality of
school books.

May 24.

RICHARD VEITCH

Has imported by the brig Union, captain
Woodhouse, from London, and offers for
sale, by the piece or package, at his
warehouse on King Street,

A general Assortment of
SPRING GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Superfine Mens' and Ladies'
Cloths and Cassimeres,
Fashionable Buttons, and Waitroating,
Irish linens, 5-4 sheetings, and diaper,
Osnaburgs, houswife and Lancashire
dowlafs,
Printed calicoes, chintzes, and dimi-
ties,
Ticks, checks, stripes, stuffs, and Scotch
gauze,
Cambric, jaconet and other fancy mus-
lins,
Cotton and thread hosiery, and ladies'
gloves,
Color'd crapes, and figured sarfnetts,
Fashionable cotton trimmings, girdles,
ribbons, silk handkerchiefs,
One case bonnetts, &c. &c.
May 18. d2w 2a 6w

Philadelphia Bar Iron,

A few tons just arrived by capt. Hand,
and if the subscriber meets with encour-
agement in the sale, he will endeavor
to keep a constant supply of it.

He has three boxes of

WINDOW GLASS, 10 by 8,

And

COARSE SALT,

fit for the fisheries, to sell.

A Lot or two to rent for five years, in
the Gut, near the Spring where a tan yard
was once begun.

Wm. Hartshorne.

5th mo. 2d. d

SPRING GOODS

By the Union, capt. Woodhouse, from
London, will be opened immediately and
for sale by the subscriber,

JAMES WILSON.

Also,

100 casks best London Brown Stout,
6 doz. each.

May 18.

d3w

WILLIAM LOWRY

HAS REMOVED FROM GEORGETOWN TO
ALEXANDRIA, AND IMPORTED

By the ship Tyson, from Liverpool, via
Baltimore, and now opening for sale, at
the store lately occupied by John Ramsey,
King Street,

A quantity of
EARTHEN WARE,
in crates assorted.

Also,

A quantity of Dry Goods,
suitable for the season, and is in daily ex-
pectation of receiving an additional supply
of those articles by the first arrivals from
Britain. Country storekeepers and others
will find it their interest in giving him a
call, as he is determined to sell on the
most reasonable terms.

April 30. d

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Seiman, via
Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse,
from London,

A supply of suitable GOODS
for the season, which are now opening and
will be sold low by the package or piece,
and he is in daily expectation of receiving
further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale,
China in boxes and Sadlery.

May 19. d

T. SIMMS

Has just received and offers for sale, at
the lower end of Prince Street,

15 jars best quality Tamarinds,
And a quantity of
Fresh Limes and Lemons.

April 27. d

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale, at this office—The several
ACTS of CONGRESS,

CONCERNING THE

Distric of Columbia;

Passed at the second session of the sixth, and the
first session of the seventh Congress of the United
States—price 25 cents. May 26.

Valuable Building Lots

In and adjoining the town of Alexandria.
For sale on a long Credit.

On Wednesday, the 16th day of June,
will be sold at public auction, on the
premises,

About forty five acres of

LAND, in and adjoining to the town of
Alexandria, and binding on Hunting creek.
This land will be divided into squares, ac-
cording to the plan of the town, and each
square will be sold separately, on a credit
of six, twelve, fifteen and eighteen months
—the purchasers giving notes negotiable
in the bank of Alexandria, with approv-
ed endorser.

The whole of this land is now enclosed
by a post and rail fence. Its contiguity to
the town, and its high and healthy situa-
tion render it amongst the most desirable
estates in the neighborhood for building
lots. On one of the lots a neat and com-
modious framed dwelling house hath been
erected, together with the necessary out-
houses, and on this lot there is a well
of good water, and a number of flourishing
trees growing. Some small frame houses
have been erected on an adjoining lot.

The title to this property is complete,
and conveyances will be made in fee sim-
ple when the purchase money is received.
The title papers may be seen, and likewise
a plat of the land and lots, by applying
to the subscriber.

JAMES H. HOOE.

At the same time and place will be sold
a LEASE for thirteen years of twenty se-
ven acres of LAND adjoining the above
tract: subject to a ground rent of twenty
seven pounds per year.

May 17.

d1m

Just received from Norfolk,
and for sale by the subscriber,

Fresh Lemons by the box or
retail; excellent soft shell'd almonds and
oranges; muskadel raisins; double and
single Glo'ster cheese, tamarinds, &c. &c.
with 700 bushels of Lisbon Salt.

ABEL WILLIS.

May 4. d

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

Have received by the brig Union, from
LONDON—a great part of their

SPRING GOODS,

and are daily expecting the balance by the
ship United States from Liverpool.

They have likewise for sale,

Rum in hogheads,

Sugar in hhd's and barrels,

An extensive assortment of Liverpool
Earthen Ware in crates,

German Osnaburgs.

May 18. d

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

Have imported in the brig Union, cap-
tain Woodhouse, from London, a gene-
ral assortment of goods suitable for the
present season, which they offer for sale
on reasonable terms, by the piece or pack-
age.

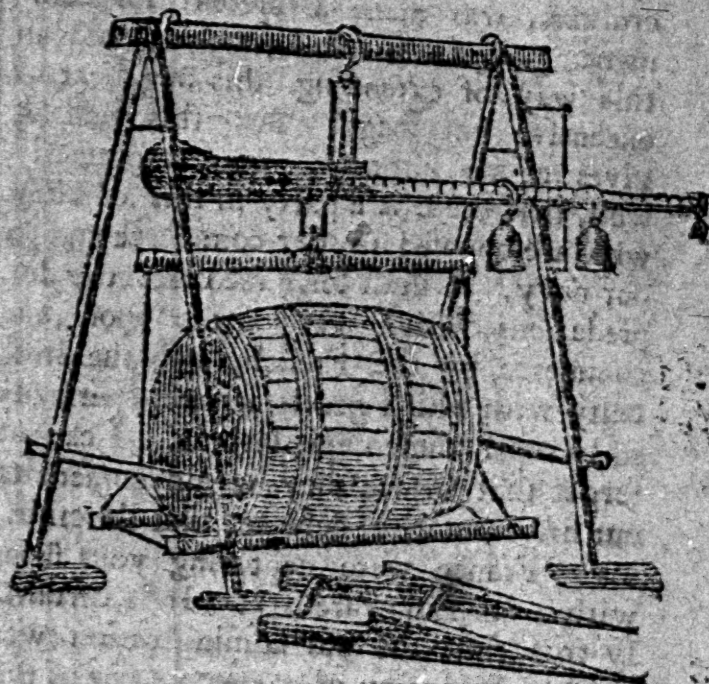
May 18. d

SPRING GOODS.

JOHN RAMSAY,

Has imported by the brig Union, cap-
tain Woodhouse, from London, an assort-
ment of goods suitable for the season, and
is in daily expectation of receiving by the
United States from Liverpool, an additi-
onal supply.

May 18. d



The Patent Balance,

FOR WEIGHING OUNCES OR TONS,

For sale—At the store of

JOHN G. LADD.

The price of this valuable instrument is less
than one half the cost of scales and weights for
weighing large draughts. Its accuracy is supe-
rior to any other mode of weighing, as the brass
cased weights are not liable to the influence of
corrosion, which gradually reduces iron weights;
and in transporting and in using, more than one
half the labor is saved.

N. B. Mr. Dearborn, the patentee, is now in
this city, with testimonials of the above men-
tioned, and other important advantages attending
the use of the Patent Balance. Gentlemen who
wish to peruse these testimonials, or to witness ex-
periments, or to engage beams of any size, will
be received with attention at G. G. G. Tavern,
or at the store above mentioned.

Alexandria, May 18. d

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next, at 10 o'clock, will
be sold at the Vendue Store,

A quantity of Mahogany and other
Furniture,

Consisting of Desks, Bureaus, Book-
Cases, Sideboards, Tables, &c. &c.

And, for the Benefit of the Under-
writers,

1 trunk of Dimities, and
1 case Pins and Needles.

Also, for the Benefit of the Com-
cerned,

1 trunk Cotton Hose,
Superfine blue Cloths,
Calicoes, &c. &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

May 26. Vendue-Master.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME
SADDLE HORSE,
With aneet Saddle and Bridle—which
will be sold on moderate terms on immedi-
ate application to

MR. GADSBY.

May 26. d3r

FOR SALE,

On Merchants wharf to-morrow, at four
o'clock in the afternoon.

10 PUNCHEONS of RUM,
3d and 4th proof,

On a credit, then to be made known.
May 26.

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have just received,

Hyfon,
Hyfon Skin,
Young Hyfon and
Imperial

TEAS.

Nankens,

Bandanno hhd's and kumbums,

German and British osnaburgs,

Ticklenburgs,

Loaf and lump sugars,

Jamaica sugar in hhd's and bls.

Molasses, Jamaica spirits,

And a quantity of Shad and Her-
rings in barrels.

Wanted Immediately,

A white or black woman, to
do the house-work in a small family.—
Enquire of the Printers.

May 10. d

Clean linen and cotton
rags bought at this office.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, February 25.

Debate on the bill received from the Senate entitled "An Act to repeal certain acts respecting the organization of the courts of the U. States."

(Mr. Griswold's speech concluded.)

The gentleman has likewise told us that the depredations upon our commerce by the Barbary powers, and by French cruizers, was made a pretext for commencing a naval establishment, and in this way of extending this bug-bear of executive patronage. Sir, this remark gives me no surprise. I know perfectly well, that there is a party in this country who are opposed to our commerce and to our navy. I shall long recollect the depredations which were made upon our commerce by the French, and the difficulty with which gentlemen were persuaded to repel those depredations. I cannot forget that before they would consent to our first measure of defence, that the cruizers of France were capturing your ships within the Delaware bay. It is certainly true that the old administration was neither the enemy of commerce, or of the navy; and it is as certainly true that they were equally disposed to defend your citizens against Algerine slavery, and the depredations of France. And to the merchants and seamen of this country, and the community at large, I am willing to refer the question, whether it was proper to surrender our commerce to the enemy, and give up our seamen to slavery or defend both by an adequate naval establishment.

Gentlemen have complained of the haste with which the last judiciary act was passed; but when gentlemen indulge themselves in these suggestions, they ought to examine, whether the fact of which they complain has really existed. They ought to recollect that the journals of this house will decide this point, and that by these journals it will appear that this very law, in its principles, was under the consideration of Congress for two sessions; that the subject had for years been contemplated by the members of the legislature, and that no act of the government (unless we except the act of bankruptcy) was ever passed with more deliberation.

There was, however, one circumstance attending the passage of this law which in the opinion of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Giles) cannot be excused; the law received the signature of the President whilst the house of representatives were engaged in the late presidential election. The gentleman has indulged himself, by saying that this obnoxious law was approved by the President whilst the house of representatives were engaged in the election of a chief magistrate, and influenced by the violence of party, were attempting to defeat the public will. Sir, what does the gentleman from Virginia intend by these declarations? Are we to understand that the determination is now avowed on this floor, which we have heard so often repeated beyond the walls of this house, that no man but a Virginian is hereafter to become a President of the United States? And are we indeed reduced to this; that the members of this house, when exercising the sacred right of suffrage, on one of the most important occasions which can ever arise, are to be charged with attempts to defeat the public will, because they would not consent to violate their consciences, in voting for a particular candidate, merely because he lived on the other side of the Potomac. Sir, this language may, perhaps, accord with the sentiments of this meridian, but give me leave to tell the gentleman from Virginia, that it will not be relished by one part of the United States, and give me leave further to say, that there are states in this Union, who will never consent, and are not doomed to become the humble provinces of Virginia.

Sir, I consider the question we are now about to decide, as more important than any which ever occupied the attention of the national legislature.—The constitution has guaranteed to the people of this country an independent judiciary, but the moment the bill on your table becomes a law, that independence is gone, and your courts become the passive agents of the legislature to execute its commands. And whatever may be said on this subject, it is impossible to prevent the members of this committee, and the people of the United States, from tracing this destructive measure back to the fountain from whence it has proceeded. Who re-

commended a revision of the act of the last session? Who sent us the document on which gentlemen have predicated so many of their arguments? Who, Sir, but the President of the United States, on whose head must fall the whole weight of responsibility for this invasion of the constitution.

Before I sit down, permit me once more to appeal to the intelligence, and to the patriotism of the members of this committee. Permit me to say that there is no middle ground between a government of laws and a government of men—that the former can only be supported by an independent judiciary, and if by the passage of this bill you destroy this only barrier, the people of the country are left at the mercy of a host of despots, whose will is law, and whose enmity is death.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF THE U. STATES. DECIUS—No. III.

THE remarks which have been bestowed in the Aurora of the 12th inst. on my first number, have powerfully aided me in conquering my natural indolence, and induced me to proceed with my observations on the late report of the investigating committee; if I should have leisure and resolution to persevere unto the end, the Aurora shall not long have cause to complain that I "have mentioned but one part of the report." If Congress had directed the printing of the documents which accompanied, and which, it may be supposed, were intended to substantiate the charge preferred in the report, we should be able to set many of the items of "the great account" in a much clearer point of view; but, deprived of these, there is still enough known to convince the unprejudiced that the committee have acted in a most unworthy manner. I shall, in prosecution of my intention, not be diverted from a steady course by the animadversions of the Aurora; the editor of that paper may, but I will not, insult Mr. Stoddard by supposing for a moment that his assertions in contradiction to those of Mr. S. will gain any credence; that editor may now think himself above the storm; six or eight thousand dollars a year for printing, and about as much for stationary, received by him from government, are very powerful inducements to him to think all right, and to say that all was wrong, when he was not in the receipt of these sums, the ministry might buy a great many Irishmen at this, or, methinks even at a lower rate. Sir Robert Walpole, who knew perhaps better than any other man of "what wood patriots were made," had a high opinion of the potency of the drug in his shop. But I refrain—"the labourer is worthy of his hire"—I would only say, I do not applaud that economy which pays the pioneer the wages of a general: I would only say, that I, who "sue to no minister for golden views," am quite as likely to be free from any intention of deceiving, as one who sues to such a tune. I wish the people to read the report; to read every document that has been, and that may be produced to substantiate it, and, for the honor of the representatives of my country, I regret that so many thousand copies of the report have been distributed without the necessary documents to accompany them. As to what concerns so insignificant an individual as myself, I believe that I am as incapable of being guilty of wilfully setting my pen to paper, for the purpose of misleading my fellow citizens, as I am independent of the administration.

But to return to the report—and, first, to notice the deviation from appropriations, with which col. Pickering is charged and which the Aurora says I did not notice in my first number. The report charges, that "col. Pickering did draw from the treasury" on account of the expenses incident to intercourse with foreign nations, negotiating treaties with the Barbary powers, and of the contingent expenses of government, "the sum of 63,999 dollars, 57 cents, more than he applied to those several objects, which, together with the sum of 14,588 dollars, 54 cents, gained by him on the purchase of bills of exchange for the use of the government, form an aggregate of 78,588 dollars, 11 cents. The statement C. (which has not been printed) the committee then acknowledge, will shew that the whole of this sum was expended by him on objects of a public nature, (as far as the committee can ascertain the fact); but this expenditure, having been made from appropriations designed for other objects by law, the misapplication of the money has prevented the Comptroller of the Treasury from settling his accounts,

What, it may be asked, did this committee intend by their malignant parenthesis? Could they not fully ascertain the fact? Is there, or was there ever a document in existence that might serve to elucidate the subject of this expenditure, to which they had not access? Not one—the prominent feature of the report speaks loudly how unwillingly a conviction that all these monies were expended on objects of a public nature, forced itself upon their minds; how in their despair, they caught at every straw—an awful grasp it was to them—it will not save them—the shadow of political death is coming upon them, and, "like Lucifer," they soon shall fall, never again to rise.

But "this expenditure was made from appropriations designed by law for other objects,"—May I ask to what object the 14,588 dollars and 54 cents, gained by Col. P. on the purchase of bills, was by any law designed? Until this be known, we can say nothing to the misapplication; but we will again and again repeat, that if this sum had been lost, instead of being gained, in such a transaction, no one could have expected the officer making the bargain to answer it out of his private property; we will again and again repeat, that if Col. P. had been "covetous of gold" or not most delicately scrupulous in his public money transaction, he might have pocketed this sum; we will again repeat that notwithstanding all this, he did apply this sum to objects of a public nature and again ask, where is the law designating the public objects to which this sum was to be applied, and if no such law exists, how can Col. P. have been guilty of a misapplication of it?

But the other sum—the 63,999 dollars and 57 cents, stands on a different footing: this sum was appropriated by law to certain objects, and applied by Col. P. to others.

The desertion which it would be proper to allow heads of departments in applying a balance of an appropriation for one public object in aid of another, the expenditures on which may have exceeded the estimate, is a delicate subject, and cannot be too strictly confined, as long as the spirit of our constitution is regarded; its letter has nothing to do with the subject immediately before us. The constitution says "No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law. It is not charged that Col. P. drew any money but in consequence of appropriations so made; and it is only by the most wilful blindness that the committee have refused to see the propriety of what Col. P. did in the application of this sum. His misapplications may be illustrated by a statement like the following:

Suppose Congress should direct one seventy four, two frigates, and four sloops of war to be built, and should appropriate, say one hundred thousand dollars (or any particular sum) for each object. Suppose the seven vessels built at the expense estimated, the 300,000 dollars—but that it should appear that the 74 gun ship cost 90,000, the frigates 90,000, but the sloops more than the sum appropriated specifically for them, say, 120,000 dollars: can it be said that the Secretary of the Navy, finding the ship and frigates finished, the surplus of 20,000 dollars adequate to the expense of completing the sloops, should delay effectuating the declared intent of the legislature to have the seven ships fit for service? Where would be the illegality of making this deviation from the declaration of the law? When, as it is in nine out of ten of these cases, it should be manifest that the deficiency in the one, and the overplus in the other were owing to the error in the estimates presented by the Secretary himself, is he not justifiable, nay, is it not his bounden duty to correct the error, knowing the intention of the legislature, and knowing too that he is applying money "drawn from the treasury in consequence of appropriations made by law?" Who could doubt in such a case? and is not this precisely the case with the misapplications charged against col. P.?

But as "the secrets of the Charnel House" are laid open, may we hope to know from the honorable committee, whether these misapplications do not still continue; whether the present heads of departments are not guilty of the like misapplications every day; whether Mr. Gallatin will not declare, if he has not already told them, that it is impossible, except in the ultimate settlement of accounts, to keep the monies appropriated to specific objects, in the precise channels designed by

law; whether the present accumulation of offices on the same persons does not add, and has not already added to the difficulty of knowing at any time the exact state of the balance in hand of each appropriation, and, finally, whether Mr. Gallatin will not confess that it is impossible for him, with all his ingenuity, to devise an efficient plan of "correcting the procedure?" DECIUS.

Foreign Intelligence.

By the ship Mercury, arrived at N. York.

LONDON, April 1.

Lord Cornwallis landed at Dover from Calais at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. Lord Clive is on his return to Europe from the government of Madras. His lordship was to embark from port St. George in January.

In consequence of the rejection of the Amendment moved by Earl Fitzwilliam on the address moved by Lord Hobart on the Civil List Debt on Monday in the House of Lords, the following Protest has been entered on the journals:—

"Dissentient. Because it is inconsistent with the duties of Parliament to burden the public purse with the unwarranted profusion of Ministers of the Crown, without examination and without vouchers, especially as under the salutary provision of the 22d of the King, it is difficult to imagine the possibility of 16 years accumulation of debt without criminal contempt of the direction of the legislature.

"Because such sanction to uncontrolled accounts, tends to violate the independence and depreciate the utility of Parliament, at the same time that it exposes the Crown to the reproach of a burdensome debt, which might possibly on examination be justified by necessity or the public good.

"Signed,

CARNARVON, DUNDAS, WENTWORTH FITZWILLIAM, HOLLAND."

April 6.

A Dutch mail arrived yesterday morning. A letter from the Hague states, that a separate convention, or contract, was concluded at Amiens, in explanation of the 13th article of the Definitive Treaty, by which convention or contract, it is stipulated, that the house of Nassau shall in no wise be indemnified at the expense of the Batavian republic. Some observations have been published at the Hague, and are supposed to have originated with the government. In these observations it is asserted, among other things, that the republic has by no means renounced the claim of indemnity for the ships detained in the English ports. In virtue of the 14th article of the Definitive Treaty, the Dutch minister to the court of London is to advance those claims with vigor.

DEFINITIVE TREATY.

Separate Convention entered into between the French and Batavian Plenipotentiaries.

The undersigned plenipotentiary of the French republic, declares, conformably to existing stipulations between the French and Batavian republics, and in virtue of special instructions with which he is furnished to that effect on the part of his government, that it is understood that the indemnity stipulated in favor of the house of Nassau, in the 18th article of the present treaty, shall not, upon any account, or in any manner, be at the charge of the Batavian republic; the French government being guarantee to this effect towards the said republic.

The undersigned plenipotentiary of the Batavian republic, in the name of his government, accepts the above declaration, as explanatory of the aforesaid 18th article of the Definitive Treaty, signed this day by the plenipotentiaries of the two contracting powers.

The present act shall be presented at the ratification of the two respective governments, and the ratifications exchanged in due form.

Done at Amiens, March 27.

(Signed) J. BUONAPARTE,

R. J. SCHIMMELPENNING.

April 7.

The flow of wealth and confidence which has been so conspicuous within the few days in the monied interests, still continues unabated. The funds yesterday sustained the elevation to which they had attained. Consols left off at 74 1/4 for money, and Omnium was done at a premium of 5 1/4. It is believed that the present loan is in fewer hands than any loan for a considerable period. For some time therefore, the market will be supplied

accumulation of
does not add,
the difficulty
exact state of
appropriation,
Gallatin will
ble for him,
life an effici-
procedure."
DECUS.

nce,
at N. York.

1. Dover from
ay afternoon.
to Europe
Adras. His
om fort St.

tion of the
Fitzwilliam
and Hobart on
nday in the
ing Proteff
als:—

is inconfist-
ment to bur-
e unwarrant-
of the Crown,
thout vouch-
lutory provi-
it is difficult
16 years ac-
criminal con-
e legislature,
to unconfirma-
the indepen-
ity of Parli-
it exposes the
burthen some
on examina-
or the public

UNDAS,
TZWILLIAM,

terday morn-
ague states,
or contract,
an explanation
finitive Treas-
r contract, it
i Naffau shall
the expense
Some observa-
at the Hague,
iginated with
bservations it
ings, that the
renounced the
ships detained
virtue of the
e Treaty, the
of London is
vigor.
EATY.

into between
in Plenipoten-
entary of the
unformably to
n the French
l in virtue of
ich he is fur-
art of his go-
ood that the
r of the house
le of the pre-
ay account,
harge of the
ench govern-
his effect to-

entary of the
ne of his go-
e declaration,
aid 18th anti-
y, signed this
es of the four
ented at the
ative govern-
exchanged in

27.
RE,
ELPENNING

nd confidene
is within the
ests, still con-
nds yesterday
hich they had
t 744 for mo-
e at a prece-
at the present
any loan for
t some time
be supplied

such a manner as to prevent a depreciation
from the quantity on sale. The circum-
stance of the loan being so little divided,
likewise tends to raise the funds, by forc-
ing those who were preparing for the loan
to purchase omnium at a high price, or to
put themselves in stock, even at the ad-
vanced price. The price of stock cer-
tainly is a proof of the great quantity
of floating wealth in the country.

The definitive treaty being signed, it
is supposed the act which enabled the bank
to restrain its payments in specie will be
immediately taken into consideration by
Parliament, and will naturally occasion a
discussion of great importance.

On Sunday night died, at Bath, the
Right Hon. LLOYD LORD KENYON,
Chief Justice of the Court of King's
Bench. He is succeeded in his title and
estate by his only remaining son, George,
now Lord Kenyon.

April 8.

Our correspondent at Paris informs us
that it was confidently said there, on the
authority of Citizen Schimmelpenninck,
the Batavian Plenipotentiary at Amiens,
that the port of Flushing was to be given
up by France to the Batavian Republic,
and that this was stipulated in a separate
convention between the French and Bata-
vian Minister at Amiens.

April 9.

A short but interesting conversation
took place in the house of lords last night
respecting the question, how far the defini-
tive treaty was to be considered as super-
seding all former stipulations and quali-
fied relations subsisting between the two
countries and their establishments in dif-
ferent quarters of the globe. If every
thing is to be absolutely new from this de-
finitive treaty, instead of its re-enacting
former agreements not inconsistent with it,
the peace will turn out more unfavora-
ble in many points than at first view ap-
pears.

We yesterday received Paris Journals
of the 4th. The French funds are 55 f.
35 c. The Demi-Official Journals in-
timate that the government is now about
to wind up the expenses of the war, and
to consolidate all the outstanding debts.
This will in the first instance, combined
with the new direction which peace gives
to capital, tend to depress the funds. Such
a step, however, is necessary to fix the
public opinion respecting the good faith of
the government, and to distinguish it
from its revolutionary predecessors.

April 10.

The flames of war are on the eve of
being rekindled in the east. The parti-
tion of the Turkish Empire is agreed up-
on, and Buonaparte has succeeded in
persuading Russia, Austria, and Prussia,
tempted by the prospect of aggrandisement,
to enter into his views. It was supposed
that Russia and Austria, would immedi-
ately invade the Turkish Empire.

The important question of again suspen-
ding the payment in specie by the bank of
England was yesterday discussed in the
House of Commons, and (what is somewhat
extraordinary) by a very thin attendance
of members. Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, Mr.
Sheridan, and Mr. Grey, were in the house
for some time, but withdrew before the
debate upon this subject had commenced.
The principal reasons given by the mini-
ster for adopting it now at the conclusion
of the war were, the balance of Exchange
with the Continental Powers being against
us; the unsettled state of commercial re-
lations between us and those States with
which we lately made peace; and the pre-
sent stagnant state of the export trade of
this country. The unfavorable balance
would draw off to foreign nations the in-
creased cash that would be put in circula-
tion; and the unsettled state of our com-
merce with the continent, together with
the exports being at a stand, make it pru-
dent that the Bank should retain in its
hands the facility of furnishing our mer-
chants with such accommodation in the
way of discount as might be necessary to
enable them to maintain a competition in
all foreign markets. These arguments had
their effect; for notwithstanding an una-
vailing opposition from Mr. Jones & others
the measure was adopted.

The commissioners of the transport board
have freighted 50 vessels, for the purpose of
conveying the French Prisoners to their
own country. Their number amounts to
nearly fifteen thousand, and they are all to
be sent home in the course of next week.

The Paris Journals of the 5th inst. re-
ceived yesterday morning, do not contain
a single paragraph of political intelligence
worthy of notice. The Tiers Consolides
left off, on the 4th, at 56f. 15c. being a

rise of 90c. above the price of the preced-
ing day.

A French, Hamburg, and Dutch mail
also arrived yesterday. The English mes-
senger, who was to bring the ultimatum
of the British court, respecting the affairs
of Egypt, had not yet reached the Turkish
capital, but was expected with great auxi-
ety. The Grand Seigneur and his Divan
were in a state of considerable agitation,
under the supposition of a plan having been
conceived to seize certain Provinces of the
Ottoman Empire, now in a state of total
anarchy. It is reported that the court of
Vienna is resolved to open a negotiation
with the Porte for the cession of Bosnia &
Servia, as an indemnification for the trans-
fer of the Venetian provinces to the grand
duke of Tuscany.

The new Constitution of Switzerland is
about to be presented to the Cantonal As-
semblies, for their acceptance; but the dis-
traction of the public mind in that coun-
try is so great, that unanimity or calm dis-
cussion is not expected, and the event is
extremely uncertain.

One of those fires that are so common in
Constantinople, lately consumed above two
thousand houses in that city. It happened
in a quarter of the town that was princi-
pally inhabited by merchants, and destroy-
ed property to the amount of some milli-
ons.

The following trait evinces the obsti-
nate character of Suwarrow. During his
banishment to his estates, the emperor Paul
repenting of his order to that effect
wrote a letter to the veteran General.
It was addressed to "Field Marshal Su-
warrow. The moment he read the ad-
dress, he desired the Courier to carry back
the letter. "It is not for me," said he;
"were Suwarrow Field Marshal, he would
not be kept prisoner in a village; he would
be seen at the head of an army." The
Courier in vain remonstrated on the rash-
ness of his determination, and was obliged
to return the dispatch unopened to the em-
peror.

The Court of Vienna claims the right exercis-
ed by the late Republic of Venice, of pre-
senting to the Pope two Cardinals. His Holiness
will not, however, recognise this right.

The Convention concluded on the 17th of last
June, between Russia and England, and the se-
parate Articles signed on the 20th of October,
at Moscow, with the act of Accession of Den-
mark, have been published at Copenhagen. The
separate Articles, which relate to the legal pro-
ceedings in regard to Prizes, are as follow:—

Art. 1. "In case of a groundless detention,
or other transgression of rules mutually establi-
shed, there shall be paid to the owners of the ships
so detained and of their cargo, for each day's de-
lay, a recompence in proportion to the loss sus-
tained, reckoning according to the freight of the
ship, and the quality of the cargo.

2. "In case the Ministers of the contracting
Parties, or other persons accredited by them,
with the Belligerent Powers, shall happen to
complain of the sentence given on such Prizes by
the respective Courts of Admiralty, the business
shall immediately be referred by appeal, in Rus-
sia, to the Directing Senate and in Great Bri-
tain to the King's Council.

3. "Both sides shall carefully examine whe-
ther the regulations and provisions in the pre-
sent Convention have been observed, which
must be done in the speediest manner. Both
Contracting parties engage further to adopt the
most effectual means to prevent every unneces-
sary delay in respect to the sentences to be pro-
nounced in the respective Tribunals on Prizes
made in the open sea.

4. "The effects detained shall neither be sold
nor unloaded, before a final sentence, unless in
the case of a really pressing necessity, shown to
the Court of Admiralty by a Commission ap-
pointed for that purpose; and it shall by no
means be permitted to the captors to unload of
their own authority, or to carry away any thing
from ships so detained.

"These separate Articles, which form a part
of the Convention signed on the 17th of June,
in the names of their Imperial Russian, and Bri-
tannic Majesties, shall have the same force and
effect as if they were word for word inserted
in the said Convention.

"Signed at Moscow, Oct. 10, 1801.
"Prince KURAKIN, "St. HELENS."
"Count KOTSCHOWEY.

The Act of Accession of Denmark was signed
at Moscow, the 23d of October, and the King's
Ratification was given on the 23d Dec. 1801.

NEW-YORK, May 25.

Entered, ships Mercury, Brown, London;
Olive Branch, Bunker, Cadiz; schooner British
Queen, Carpenter, St. Johns; brig Patty Hall,
New-Orleans;

Cleared, ships Liberty, Moores, Liverpool.
Bellona, Nichols, Cadiz; Hope, Edgerton,
Madeira; Columbia, Boyd, Europe; Jupiter,
Law, London; Barbara, Clay, Jamaica.

Ship Ontario, Gardener, arrived at Liver-
pool in 22 days from this port.

The Danish ship Young John, D. Schmidt,
master, bound from this port, has arrived in
the British Channel in 19 days.

Arrived since our last

Ship Mercury, Brown, in 39 days from Lon-
don. Left at London the ship Maryland and
Fair American of this port. April 21, spoke
ship Thebus, from Alexandria, Vir. bound to
Palmouth, in long. 49, 30, lat. 42, 17th, spoke
sch'r Rover, from Boston, bound to Rotterdam.
In the Mercury came passengers, Messrs. Mun-
ro, Wilson, Mackintosh, Vogler, Bailey, Camp-

bell, Thompson, Tennow, Willotts, Hewit,
and Dr. Romayne; besides steerage passengers.
Ship Olive Branch, Bunker, 53 days from
Cadiz. March 30th spoke ship Elizabeth, White
from Norfolk, out 56 days, bound to Cadiz.
May 13th, spoke ship Matilda, of Philadelphia,
from New-Orleans, bound to London, in lat.
36, 30, long. 68 blowing hard could not hear
the captain's name. March 21, United States
frigate Eliza, capt. Bainbridge, arrived at Ca-
diz after a short cruise after a pirate.—She took
in 35 men for the United States frigates Boston
and Philadelphia. The Boston, the Philadel-
phia and President frigates were all lying at
Gibraltar. Capt. Bainbridge informed capt.
Bunker, that there were 100 Tripolitan cruizers
out but the pirate ship, commanded by a French
crew. A few days before capt. B. failed, there
was a Swedish ship robbed in Tanguir bay by
the above mentioned pirate. The ship had a va-
luable present on board for the Emperor of Mo-
rocco, which was taken by the pirate. Captain
B. likewise informs us that there were three
armed vessels from Gibraltar, and one from
Cadiz, in search after the pirate.

List of Vessels at Cadiz, March 30.

Ships, Hazen, Allen; Manillo, Clafby;
James, Chandler; Mary, Ealch; Harmony,
Myrick; Nassau, Richards; Rebecca, Barr;
—, Fields, Briggs Two Brothers, Black-
more; Dispatch, Pray; Speedwell, Hart; Mo-
hawk, Matthews; Canton, —; Francis
Nixon, Thompson. Schooner Happy Return,
Crowell, —, Hopper.

From LLOYD'S LIST, March 26, to A-
pril 6.

Graveyard—arrived, Columbia, Smith, Balti-
more; Daphne, Malcom, Savannah; Alexander
King, Virginia; Isabella, Green, Charleston,
June, Clark, Savannah—Mifflord, arrived, Com-
merce, Simple, New-York, bound to Newry.
Liverpool—arrived, Robert, Duncan, Maryland;
Joseph, Delano, New-York; Sally, Swaine, Sa-
vannah; Mercury, Reay, Massachusetts; Nan-
cy, Burch, Philadelphia. Deal—arrived, Plan-
ter, Bouch, Virginia—failed, Ann, Hooper, Bos-
ton; Role, Jones, Philadelphia; Washington,
—, America, Clyde—arrived Mary Ann,
Ingols, Charleston—failed, Britannia, Miller,
Maryland; Draper, Noble, New-York. Fal-
mouth, arrived, Dart, Peck, Virginia; Alexan-
der, King, do. Lucy Ann, Tompkins, do. Ply-
mouth, arrived, Mahala Windlor, Atkins, Vir-
ginia. Dover, arrived, Columbia, Smith, Balti-
more; Isabella, Green, Charleston. Belfast, ar-
rived, Ohio, Hall, New-York. Cowes, arrived,
Amazon, —, Charleston. Hull, arrived,
Black River, Burgess, New-York. Hambro, ar-
rived, —, Tripp, Charleston. Cadiz, arriv-
ed, Harmony, Myrick, Baltimore; Amelia, An-
derdon, do. Gibraltar, arrived, Hope, Norman,
Baltimore. Madeira, arrived, Leo, Folger, N.
York. Bordeaux, arrived, Delight, Taggart,
Charleston; Harriet, Hayman, Baltimore. Lis-
bon, arrived, Perseverance, Coggeshall, N. York.
Texel, arrived, Betsey, Gardiner, Philadelphia;
Belvidere, Dotte, do. Josiah Collins, Dalton N. Y.
Flora, Lee do. Lucy, Cork, Boston.

Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, MAY 27.

The arrival of the ship Mercury, in 39
days from London, has extended the regu-
lar files of London papers to the 11th of
April, without adding much political in-
formation to our former stock.

One of the most important circumstances
we have to announce is, the suspension of
payments in specie at the Bank of England.

On the 5th ult. the Premier opened the
budget. The sum required for the serv-
ices of the current year is stated by him at
twenty-six millions five thousand pounds,
which is provided for by a loan. He
likewise required provision to be made for
paying the interest of ninety-seven millions
additional debt, amounting to 3,200,000l.
for which he took three leading classes of
objects of taxation, viz. An increase of
two millions on malt, hops and beer; one
million from an increase and modification
of the assessed taxes; and one million
from the Exports and Imports. In the
course of his speech on this subject, he men-
tioned that it was the intention of the Go-
vernment to discharge the National Debt,
and that the measures which had been a-
dopted would produce that effect in forty-
five years.

The report of the proposed dismem-
berment of Turkey by France, Russia, Prussia
and Austria, is

—A tale,

"Told by an idiot—full of sound and fury,
"Signifying nothing."

A measure so contrary to every principle
of good faith, so extremely wicked in its
own nature, and so pregnant with injury
to the political interests of the two great
eff powers on earth, England and France,
cannot, we are persuaded, at this time be
seriously contemplated.

Mercantile Ad.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated
April 6.

"Since my last, two events have caus-
ed a considerable rise in the scale of public
confidence, the first is the arrival of the De-
finitive Treaty, the other, the minister's
declaration a few days ago in the House of
Commons, that he intended to move for a
repeal of the Income Tax, & tho' the wants

of the nation make it necessary for him
to borrow 26 millions and a half for the
service of the current year for England and
Ireland, and to raise, besides that, four
Millions to pay the interest of 97 millions
borrowed already, on the pledge of the
Income Tax; he has not only done both,
and in borrowing the sum he wanted, made
a good bargain for the public, but he has
laid on such taxes as will more than amount
to an equivalent for the income tax,
without exciting any alarm or appearing
to be at all burthen some. But what is
more extraordinary than all this, the 3
per cents, which before the Budget was
opened (on Monday) were 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ have raised
to 77 & 78 !!! & the other stocks in pro-
portion! Thus has the confidence of the
nation been promoted and advanced by
what almost every man thought but a
few days ago, would have depressed it.
The Income Tax gave universal dissatis-
faction, and since the Peace has been conclu-
ded, the clamors for its repeal have in-
creased, and several public meetings have
been held to draw petitions which have
been sent down to the House of Com-
mons, praying for its repeal—These
several petitions, and the arrival of
the Definitive Treaty, have prevailed
on the minister to move for its repeal, and
and the effect has given the funds the ex-
traordinary elevation I have been mention-
ing.—Superadded to these circumstances, I
must not forget one which has tended also
to strengthen and consolidate the hopes of
the Nation, that the Peace will be perma-
nent. In the speech Mr. Addington made
on the opening of the budget on Monday
last, he expressed himself in these remarka-
ble words, which I shall distinguish by
writing them in large characters:—

"That to secure a lasting Peace,
"we should no longer interfere in
"the affairs of other Nations, but
"secure and maintain our own
"Independence!"

This assertion of the Minister's in the
House of Commons, has given the most
exquisite satisfaction out of doors: 'tis the
thing the people of England have in vain
been wishing for, ever since the war broke
out, and though this sentiment comes from
Government at the close of a long, bloody
and expensive war, yet it is not too late
to be interesting to the present and future
generations. We have only to hope,
whoever may be the minister, he will in
future act up to this sentiment, and abide
by so wise and just a measure—and indeed,
the legislature backed by the voice of the
nation, ought to hold him to it."

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois,
dated May 1st, 1802.

I haste to communicate to you the pleasing
intelligence, tranquility is again restored to
St. Domingo, the Black Chiefs have sur-
rendered; the Terms are not known—Chris-
tophe is now here.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated
April 2, 1802, to a gentleman in Phila-
delphia.

"The British Squadron from Egypt, un-
der lord admiral Keith and vice admiral
Saumarez arrived here a few days ago.
There are also here some Portuguese ships of
war destined up the Mediterranean, to
cruise against the Algerines. The Swedes
are cruising in concert with the Americans
against the Tripolitans, with a Squadron
consisting of three heavy frigates and a 64.
We also learn that the king of Sweden,
anxious to give a decisive blow whilst a
good opportunity serves, has sent orders to
his commodore off Tripoli, to prepare bombs,
boats, and every other necessary implement
for besieging the town, together with a
plan for laying the siege, requesting it
might be laid before the American commo-
dore, whom he hopes will take an active
part in the arrangements, as well as in the
contest—placing the greatest reliance on the
skill and intrepidity of the American cha-
racter.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.

Sch'r Neptune, Gomez, Porto Rico.
Polly and Sally, Keith, Baltimore.

CLEARED.

Sloop Fair Rosomond, Pitts, Providence

To the Citizens of Prince William
County.

TAKE NOTICE, that there will be
a petition presented to the next General
Assembly of Virginia, for the purpose of
moving the County Court from Dumfries
to the centre of the county.

May 1.

124W4W

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the sloop George, (Nortfolk Packet), a negro man named PLATO, 6 feet high, about 30 year of age, thin made and has large whiskers. The above reward will be given if apprehended this day, or ten dollars if delivered to me or Mr. Andrew Jamieson at any time hereafter, or secured in any jail so that I get him again. He is well known Alexandria, belonging formerly to Mr. A. Jamieson.

T. BUTLER.

May 25.

d3t2eo

NOTICE.

THE Committee appointed for erecting a LODGE ROOM, on the market square, beg leave to inform those gentlemen, who have been so liberal as to afford voluntary aid, that the materials are all procured and contracts made with workmen, and the work will be commenced this week, and that payment of their subscriptions will be immediately requested by the committee.

May 25.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, } TO WIT.
ALEXANDRIA COUNTY.

In pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court for the district and county aforesaid, made by consent of parties to the case of the United States, v. s. Robert T. Hooe & others in chancery, will be exposed to public sale for ready money upon the 19th day of June next, the following valuable property, conveyed in trust to the subscribers by Col. John Fitzgerald, late of this town, deceased, viz:—

A Water Lot commonly called Fitzgerald's Wharf, lying upon the fourth side of King street and east side of Union street, and bounded by an alley of 30 feet in width, on the south from Union street to the water. On this piece of ground are erected three Brick Warehouses, 24 feet 4 inches in front, 42 feet deep and three stories high each—Also, a SAIL LOFT above the upper story 73 feet in length and 42 feet wide upon the floor—all under one roof. Adjoining, and on the east side of this house, is a piece of ground unimproved the whole length of the house, 55 feet deep, terminating on a 25 feet alley, laid out upon the front of the wharf. From the front of the wharf is a pier extended into the river 100 feet by 60 in breadth. Appertaining to the pier is a dock 35 feet wide on the one side and another 28 feet on the other side.

Wm. HERBERT, } Trustees.
Jno. C. HERBERT, }

May 8.

FOR SALE,

About 1100 bushels Liverpool fine Salt,
300 do. Lisbon.
Wm. HODGSON.

May 19.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale, by Cotton and Stewart, Bookellers, Royal street,
Price 50 cents,

A new Introduction to Reading,

OR,

A Collection of Easy Lessons, arranged on an approved plan, calculated to acquire with ease a fluency of speech, and to facilitate the improvement of youth—designed as an introduction to the Speaker, English Reader, Columbian Orator, &c. &c.

Country merchants supplied with School books, writing paper, paper hangings, and every other article in their line, on the most reasonable terms.

May 24.

Cuthbert Powell

Has received per the Union, capt. Woodhouse from London,

A handsome Assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

which he offers for sale, by the piece or package, at his store on King street, on the most moderate terms.

Amongst which are,

Superfine cloths and casimeres, Irish linens, sheetings, Bedticks, Olmaburgs, Silk, cotton and thread hosiery, Chintzes, calicoes, gingham, Muslins, long lawns, dimities, Jeans, quiltings, &c. &c.

Also,
Best grain scythes, Buttons, pins, and needles, A few elegant guns, Ladies' Fashionable kid shoes, &c. &c.

May 18.

d12t2aw3w

An apprentice wanted.

In pursuance of a Deed of

Trust from Joseph Carey to the subscribers for the purposes therein mentioned, will be sold at Public Auction at the Coffee House in Alexandria, on Friday the 28th day of May next, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all the said Joseph Carey's right, title and interest in and to the following real property, viz:

50,000 acres of land in Randolph county, being the said Carey's moiety of a tract containing 100,000 acres, patented in his own name. This tract lays on each side of Cheat River and contiguous to the main road leading from Moorefield to Randolph Court-house.

495 acres of land in Harrison county, situate on the waters of Cheat River, being the said Carey's moiety of a tract containing 990 acres, patented in the name of Patrick Murray and founded on a Settlement Right.

48½ acres of land in the last mentioned county, being the said Carey's moiety of a tract containing 965 acres, patented also in the name of Patrick Murray, and founded on a Settlement Right. This tract lays on the east side of Tyger's Valley River, and binds thereon about one half mile below the mouth of Leading Creek.

2500 acres of land in Lincoln county, State of Kentucky, situate on the waters of Straight Creek, being the said Carey's moiety of a tract containing 5000 acres.

10,000 acres of land in Ken-haw county, situate on Canby River, being the said Carey's moiety of a tract containing 20,000 acres, patented in the name of Thomas Williams.

A brick house with a lot in the Town of Alexandria, situate on Wolf street, now occupied by the said Carey, subject to an incumbrance which will be made known at the time of sale.

Terms of sale will be one third payable in six months, one third in twelve months, and the remaining one third in eighteen months.—Bonds with approved security will be required of the purchasers.

Such of the creditors of Joseph Carey as may be disposed to attend the sale are notified that their respective claims will be admitted in payment for said lands, provided such claims are lodged with us and approved of at least twenty days before the day of sale.

JOHN FOSTER, } Trustees.
GEO. DENEALE, }

March 22, 1802.

2aw4t rawdf

In the case of James Gillies, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy was duly awarded and issued against James Gillies, of the town of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, by the name and the description of James Gillies, on the 6th day of May, in the year of our lord, one thousand eight hundred and two: And whereas the commissioners in and by the said commission named and authorized, have declared him to be a bankrupt; the said commissioners do hereby summon and require the said James Gillies personally to be and appear before the commissioners, in the said commission named, on Thursday the 13th day of this present month; on Thursday the 3d day of June next, and on Friday the 18th day of the same month, at Gadby's Tavern in Alexandria, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, then and there to be examined, and to make a full and true discovery and disclosure of all his estate and effects according to the directions of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," at either of which meetings the creditors of said bankrupt may attend to prove the same, and those who are indebted to the said bankrupt, or have effects of any kind in their hands belonging to him, are not to pay away or secrete the same.

JAMES KEITH, } Commissioners.
J. C. HERBERT, }
J. B. NICKOLS, }

Tells, HENRY MOORE,
Secretary to the commission.

May 8.

d6w

Just Received,

and for sale at this Office,

Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH on the Bill for repealing the late Judiciary Act.

Calumny Detected and Exposed!

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at this office, price 12½ cents, OBSERVATIONS

AND

DOCUMENTS,

Relative to a Calumny circulated By JOHN BROWN,

A member of the Senate of the United States, from Kentucky,

To the prejudice of

ELISHA I. HALL, of Frederick county, Virginia.

April 24.

d

For Sale, or to Rent,

THE unexpired lease of a HOUSE and LOT, on Queen street, with a BAKE-HOUSE thereon; the lease has 3 years to run. The stand is good for business, and is well known, having been occupied for a length of time by a baker. For particulars apply to

THOMAS SIMMS, Prince street.

March 20.

d

R. and J. GRAY,

King street, between Fairfax and Royal streets,

Have received a large quantity of Walkden's genuine British Inkpowder, for sale by the gross, dozen, or single paper; Irish Quills, by the thousand, hundred, or quarter; Wafers by the pound, oz. or box; and a fresh supply of the best Roman Violin Strings, by the bundle or single string.

May 22.

d

Land for Sale.

On Friday the 18th of June next, will be sold, on the premises, by virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the county court of Fairfax, made by consent of parties at July Court, in the year 1801, in a suit brought on the chancery side of the said court,

By Wm. Whitcroft, Josiah

W. King, Letitia King,

Henry Whitcroft, Sarah

Whitcroft, Thos. Munroe,

Francis Munroe, Alexander

Kerr, Ann Kerr, and

Catharine Whitcroft, ad-

ministrators & heirs at law

of Wm. Whitcroft, de'd,

Against Josiah Watson, and

Jane his wife, and Jas.

Watson,

Complainants,

Def'ts.

We the subscribers, comissioners in and by the said decree commission-ed and named, shall proceed to expose to public sale by auction for ready money, all that tract or parcel of land lying in the county of Fairfax, about two or three miles from Alexandria, between the turnpike and Colchester roads, and touching on both of those roads, with Cameron and South Run flowing through it, containing between five and six hundred acres, mortgaged by Josiah Watson to William Whitcroft deceased, which mortgage is filed among the papers in the said suit. The above land will be sold either in parcels or altogether as may be found most suitable on the day of sale; a satisfactory exhibition of the title will be ready for the inspection of all concerned by the day of sale, and those disposed to purchase, are referred for more particular information to the proceedings and decree in the said suit to Mr. Josiah Watson, in the town of Alexandria, or to either of the subscribers.

Wm. HARTSHORNE,
Nich's FITZHUGH,
Wm. PAYNE.

May 4.

eodf

A valuable piece of Ground

for sale, containing near one quarter of a square, laying on Duke and Pitt-streets, either together or in lots as may suit the purchaser, on which a liberal credit will be given.

ALSO—A few barrels of Tar, Flour in barrels or half barrels, Cash given for Wheat, either at my Mill or Store in this place.

Wm. HARTSHORNE,
31 Month, 23d.

BAR IRON

Received from Philadelphia, in the sloop Eliza, capt. Eveleth,

Five Tons in bars of different sizes, To be sold cheap by the subscriber at his store on Col. Hooe's wharf.

Wm. HARTSHORNE,
5th Mo. 25.

eo

Just received and for Sale at this office—Price One Dollar,

DEBATES

In the Senate of the United States, on the bill for repealing the late

JUDICIARY LAW.

May 12.

Paper Hangings.

JUST RECEIVED, BY Cotton & Stewart,

A large and general assortment of Paper Hangings, consisting of upwards of 40 different patterns with elegant borders.

April 7.

d

Circulating Library.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria, and its vicinity, that (should an adequate number offer) he intends to establish a circulating library, containing a large and well chosen collection of Books, of the most approved authors, in

History, Novels, Romances, Voyages, Travels, Poetry, Plays, &c.

The books will be hired out by the year, quarter or month, on the following

TERMS:

	Dolls.	Cts.
For one year, -----	5	00
one quarter, -----	1	50
one month, -----		75

Those who are willing to promote the undertaking, are requested to leave their names with the subscriber, in Prince street, 3 doors above Water street, in order that a catalogue may be prepared, and arrangements made for opening the Library as soon as possible.

C. SHUTZ, law 3w

May 11.

Notice.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that BOOKS of SUBSCRIPTION for Shares in the Alleghany Turnpike Road, are opened at the office of Col. Francis Deakins, in George Town, and at the counting house of Mr. William Haysborne, in the town of Alexandria, where those inclined to subscribe for shares will please to apply.

The acts of the Assemblies of Maryland and Virginia, for incorporating "a Company for establishing a Turnpike Road from the Burnt Mill, about a mile below George's creek, on the Potomack river, to the nearest western navigation," may be seen at either of the abovementioned places.

March 4.

law

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 1st May, PATTY, a likely Negro wench, about twenty years of age: she has been brought up in the house, is a good seamstress, & very capable: among a variety of clothes, she has a purple stuff petticoat, a fine blue cloth jacket, a corded dimity jacket and coat, a plain muslin gown, a handsome worked muslin do. a plain do, both well made, 2 white camel hair shawls with netting, fine white cotton stockings, several pair, and a pair of white silk do. a handsome black hat, neat shoes and other cloathing. She went off with a Negro fellow the property of Mr. Philip Fitzhugh: he is about 24 years of age, 5½ feet high, well set, inclined to be corpulent, tawney complexion, lively countenance, and speaks distinctly, though quick; he is an excellent joiner. He took with him a pair of new brown cloth mere pantaloons, a round upper jacket of the same cloth, a green broad cloth coat, with a blue velvet collar, a handsome swansdown waistcoat, with merrle buttons a new black hat, new shoes, fine white cotton stockings, green pantaloons, and other cloathing. The above reward will be paid to any person who shall lodge them in any jail, either in Maryland or Virginia, and ample compensation made for any other trouble or expense.

SARAH THORNTON,

May 7. eo near Alexandria.

ADVERTISEMENT.

I will sell the plantation on which I now live containing 112½ acres. This land is in a high state of cultivation, the soil well adapted for the culture of small grain, Corn or Tobacco; is exceedingly well watered with never failing springs, one of sulphur, and two pleasant streams passing through it—there are on the premises a convenient store, dwelling house and a good log kitchen adjoining a large new barn, tann-house and yard with other necessary houses. About one half of this land is cleared and under good fencing. There is on the premises a young bearing orchard of choice fruit-trees, a small meadow fit for the scythe, and ten or twelve acres more may be made; these lands are situated in a healthy neighborhood, convenient to several merchant mills, and within one mile of the turnpike road leading from Snickers's Gap to Alexandria, and about 8 miles from said Gap. Possession will be given immediately, or in the fall next, which ever best suits the purchaser, and an indisputable title will be given up on the payment of the purchase money.

THOMAS GHEEN.

April 9.

PRINTED DAILY BY S. SNOWDEN & Co.